(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2189.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1788.

VIENNA, *September* 27.

ADVICES have been received from the combined army encamped near Choczim, dated the 19th inſt. that the garriſon having propoſed to ſurrender that fortreſs by capitulation, the prince de Cobourg, in concert with Douſt de Soltikoff, had agreed to receive ſeven of the principal inhabitants as hoſtages, for the ſurrender of the place on the 29th, when the garriſon were to march out with their arms, having 3 days before delivered up all the effects and warlike ſtores belonging to the Porte.

BERLIN, *October* 4.

Poſitive advices were received here this day of prince Potemkin having been repulſed, with conſiderable loſs, in an attempt to ſtorm the firſt battery of the out-works of Oczakow, on the firſt of September laſt; and that the Auſtrian and Ruſſian generals Spleny and Elmpt have likewiſe been repulſed in the neighbourhood of Jaſſy.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 4.

Intelligence was received here on the firſt inſt. that the Norwegian army, under the command of the prince of Heſſe, has paſſed the Swediſh frontier; that the Swediſh officer at the firſt poſt having retired, the Danes took poſſeſſion of Stromſtadt on the 26th of September; that the Swedes having afterwards received a reinforcement, were determined to make a ſtand againſt the Danes, who had advanced about fifteen miles into the country; and as theſe corps were very near each other, the news of an action is daily expected. We alſo learn that another column of Daniſh troops has penetrated near to Udevalla, a handſome town, about forty Engliſh miles from Gottenburgh.

Yeſterday the combined fleet, conſiſting of 3 Ruſſian firſt rates, 4 Ruſſian and 3 Daniſh ſhips of the line, 2 frigates and 2 ſtore-ſhips, ſailed from this port to the Baltic, having about 2000 marines on board.

LONDON, *October* 7.

The ſavage barbarities committed by the Turks in the neighbourhood of Temeſwar and Belgrade, have filled the emperor's army with the moſt ferocious deſire of revenge, and we may now expect to hear of brutalities and murders that would diſgrace the cannibals in North-America.

From the Vienna Gazette extraordinary, September 24.

Reports from the grand camp at Iſlovia, dated September 15, give an account that general Wartenſleben, commander of the corps de reſerve, was attacked the day before by a body of Turks, who aſcended the mountain near where his corps were intrenched, and erected a battery in the night, in order to attack his right wing. The general perceiving this, ordered his troops to begin firing, and they ſoon diſmounted the guns in the battery. The Turks, in the mean time, played two howitzers without effect. The fire was briſk on both ſides, during which the Turkiſh cavalry took the advantage to paſs through the defile by Armeotech, and marching up to Reit, carried off ſome waggons and cattle from the village; after which they took poſt near Reit, in order to ſurround and attack our left wing. The Turkiſh infantry, during this, attacked with the greateſt fury one of our batteries near the corps de reſerve, where there were only a few of the free corps, which the Turks made themſelves maſters of. This gave them an opportunity of filing off behind a mountain, which gave them the command of our right wing, and to fire from both ſides with muſketry into our camp, by which major general count Pallavicini had the misfortune to receive a muſket ball in his head, and major general Bacot Van Hutton was ſhot through the hand; it was viſible they intended to ſurround our wing, and fire our magazines behind, thinking in the confuſion to attack us in the rear.

The enemy on both ſides then advanced towards the Temoſch, near the Stenſten mountain, about a cannot ſhot diſtant from our right flank, and attacked our picquets with ſuch fury, that they were obliged to retire with the loſs of their cannon. But the Turks did not keep them long in their poſſeſſion, for, in a moment, a troop of Graven's huſſars rode up to ſupport the picquet, and retook the cannon and poſt; when the diviſion which was Brentanno's and Nadaſti's regiments found themſelves ſupported, they began to fight with uncommon ardour, and afterwards took ſuch ſteps as ſecured our magazines.

We loſt in all this affair 24 men and 8 horſes killed, and one lieutenant-colonel and 40 men wounded.

Reports from Semlin, dated the 14th inſtant, mention, that on the 9th they found 197 Turks ſlain after the accounts came away, which they buried.

Oct. 8. An impetuous ferocity, rather than diſcipline, enabled the Turks originally to eſtabliſh themſelves on the ruins of the eaſtern empire. That quality, we ſee, has not forſaken them. Though inferior to the united ſtrength of the two imperial courts, they have, notwithſtanding, ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, ſhewed the ſpirit of their anceſtors, and proved, that driving them out of Europe is not ſo eaſily to be done as they imagined—*The laſt bites of a dying wild beaſt are ſaid to be the moſt dangerous.*

Joſeph the *Little* is now convinced, that a conteſt with the Turks is no puerile object. He may conſole himſelf in exhibiting more military magnificence in times of *peace*; but when the rough ſounds of the trumpet arouſe to *war*, his glory is totally eclipſed, and the brilliancy and acuteneſs of his mind are loſt in the vain parade and mock atchievements of a *puppet-ſhow*. We hear of his marches and countermarches; but when his troops come to the real ſcene of action, they are ſtripped by their unciviliſed opponents of the laurels with which they had the preſumption to adorn their brows, and to appear wonderfully formidable to the enemy. The ancient Germans were famed in the field of Mars; but their timid deſcendants diſhonour the actions of their anceſtors. This melancholy alteration cannot ariſe from a degeneracy of the ſpecies, the ſinews of the preſent race being as well invigorated as thoſe of former periods. To what are we then to attribute it? To that want of vigour and deciſion apparent in the ſovereign. Happy for us, ſay the enemy, is this *gentle* and *lukewarm* diſpoſition of JOSEPH!—The Turks would ſooner fight an army of *lions* commanded by a *goat*, THAN an army of *goats* commanded by a *lion*.

The annual offering which the kings of Naples have always made to the pope, and which they have this year refuſed him, is 7000 crowns in gold, amounting to near 3000l. ſterling.

A Spaniſh paper, of Auguſt 8, has the following account, which ſeems to *want* confirmation:—At 11 o'clock laſt night a decent looking woman came to the houſe of a midwife in this city,* imploring her aſſiſtance, alleging, "That though ſhe was only gone with child five months, ſhe felt, notwithſtanding, the pains of an approaching labour." In conſequence every care and attention were taken to afford her that help her ſituation evidently required; and in the ſpace of an hour and a quarter ſhe was delivered of *five* children, all perfect in their forms, and in ſize three inches and an half: They were all baptized, and expired immediately after.—The mother was ſo well recovered, that at 2 o'clock next morning ſhe was able to retire to her own habitation, whilſt the infants were left expoſed the ſucceeding day to gratify the curioſity of the populace, whoſe number was ſo great to behold this prodigy of nature, that it was thought prudent to order troops, in order to prevent tumultuous proceedings.

[* *Malaga.*]

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, September 19.

"The navigation upon this coaſt is again interrupted by the number of Barbary corſairs which cruiſe upon our ſea-coaſts, and have even ventured up the Gulph of Lyons in purſuit of their prey.—The French at Toulon are fitting ſome ſhips to ſend againſt theſe daring marauders, whom no treaties can bind. Our court will again equip a ſmall ſquadron for the ſame purpoſe."

General Laudohn reports, under date of the 13th of September, off Novi, that he had ſurrounded that place in ſuch a manner, as to prevent the enemy getting any reinforcement whatever.—That on the ninth, at night, until the 11th, he threw up entrenchments without loſing a man; and the night following, until the 13th, he erected a ſecond parallel and a breach battery completely, and in caſe the garriſon ſhould be obſtinate and hold out, he will not delay to ſtorm the place."

Oct. 10. Affairs in the north are taking a new turn, and the conſequences may be lamentably ſerious to all Europe. What Holland was laſt year, Sweden is at preſent—a ſtate of confuſion and rebellion, engendered and ſupported by the intrigues of the French court, and the prevalence of Ruſſian politics. The burghers at Stockholm are arming themſelves, under the pretence of internal ſafety in the abſence of the troops, but more certainly for the purpoſe of attempting a revolution. The officers of the army in Finland, independent of their ſovereign, ſent a deputation to the empreſs of Ruſſia, making propoſals for a truce in that quarter, until they ſhall have concerted meaſures for ſubjugating their king, or for reducing him to the neceſſity of abandoning the war, which they allege was raſhly and unjuſtly commenced on his part. They declare, that the king, by his late meaſures, has broken the compact between ſovereign and ſubject, and therefore they hold it their duty to concert meaſures for the ſafety of the ſtate. When the king of Sweden heard of the diſaffection of his troops in Finland, and the propoſitions of his officers to the empreſs for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, his majeſty fainted away, and was with difficulty arouſed to a ſenſe of his alarming ſituation. Thus circumſtanced, there is no doubt of the empreſs's acquieſcence, nor of her endeavours to fan the flame of diſcord. She has already communicated her terms of pacification with Sweden, the tenor of which is, to grant a general amneſty for what is paſt; only on condition, however, that the Swediſh government ſhall accede to the general confederacy which has ſo long been forming between France, Spain, Germany, Ruſſia and Denmark.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, September 23.

"The ſiege of Oczakow is raiſed.—The captain pacha has received ſuch reinforcements that he is again maſter of the Black Sea.—The emperor is but in an indifferent ſituation at preſent; it is true he has taken an advantageous ſituation with his army, yet it is not in his power to prevent the Turks from making very ſerious incurſions into his country, and laying it waſte wherever they come; beſides there is an uncommon daily decreaſe of his army, and ſhould the Turks keep on the winning ſide until winter ſets in, and operations ceaſe, they cannot be off making a glorious peace. The Emperor has been forced to leave large magazines behind him at Mehadia. General Laudohn is to march with 30,000 men for the Bannat, and it will ſoon be determined who is to attack; the Turks it is ſuppoſed will not, they will be content with making frequent incurſions into the imperial territories, and by theſe means weaken the emperor's army."

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth to fit out two of the largeſt and beſt conditioned copper bottomed frigates with all poſſible diſpatch, for a long ſtationed voyage, ſuppoſed for the Eaſt-Indies.

Recruits are now ſending up to town from the ſeveral parties employed on account of the Eaſt-India company in the different parts of the kingdom, in order for their paſſing an examination, and to be completely cloathed and furniſhed with neceſſaries, previous to their embarking for India, which is intended by the very earlieſt ſhips that ſail next month from Graveſend. According to a preſent plan ordered by the board of commiſſioners for the affairs of India, the Eaſt-India company's officer is to examine each at Graveſend, and they are to be muſtered and paſſed under a ſecond examination at Portſmouth, by an officer appointed by the board.

On the 27th of September, at three o'clock, Blanchard aſcended at Berlin, attached to his balloon, in the preſence of his majeſty, the royal family, and many of the foreign princes. A building was erected, which encompaſſed the balloon; but when it was ready to aſcend, half of it was pulled down, to give the ſpectators a better view. Blanchard ſaluted his majeſty, juſt as he quitted the earth, with a white flag, on which was diſplayed the royal black eagle. He went over the river Spree, and very quickly diſappeared.

M. de Calonne is very partial to the Engliſh, and has determined to take up his reſidence a-long-ſt us.—He has not only purchaſed an elegant town-houſe and country houſe, and cultivated the acquaintance of our nobility, but has entruſted his ſon's education to the care of a learned and reſpectable clergyman of the church of England.

The Ruſſian ſquadron in Copenhagen is now very ſtrong; but no men of war of the confederate nations had entered the Bothnian Gulph on the 16th of laſt month; and before that could happen, they were in hopes of ſeeing the grand ſquadron from Finland arrive in port.

Oct. 11. The king of Pruſſia has, through the medium of his ambaſſador at Warſaw, ſignified to the king and permanent council of Poland, that if the preſent augmentation of their forces is intended to be employed againſt the Turks, he ſhall immediately find himſelf compelled to oppoſe ſuch a proceeding.

It is confidently reported that the courts of London and Berlin, have made overtures to thoſe of Stockholm and Peterſburgh for an accommodation, intimating to them at the ſame time, that if the terms propoſed by the two former are rejected, a powerful Britiſh ſquadron will appear next ſpring in the Baltic, to give a weight to the mediation, and bring the Swedes and Ruſſians to liſten to reaſon.

A letter from Berlin aſſures, that one of the objects of the late treaty of alliance between Great-Britain and Pruſſia, is to prevent Denmark from taking part in the war againſt Sweden—and that it was confidently expected by the Pruſſian miniſtry, that ſo formidable an alliance ſupported by Holland, would cool the ardour of Denmark for battle, however great it might be.

The arrival of the Dutch and Flanders mails, which came on Tueſday laſt, it was expected would have brought an account of ſome deciſive action between Ruſſia and the Porte, but no ſuch thing has happened;—A few ſkirmiſhes, ending in nothing on the part of the two belligerent powers, and a tendency to peace between Sweden and Ruſſia, form the whole of our laſt foreign intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth.

"This morning orders came down here for a houſes to be opened for the entering of ſailors for manning the ſhips of war which are getting ready at this place and Portſmouth. The ſhipwrights and artificers have work double tides."

A ſingular circumſtance.—Among the few ſurvivors lately returned from the unſucceſsful attempt to make a

settlement at Sierra Leona, is an aged black man, whose life has been a continued scene of adventures, hair-breadth 'scapes, &c. He was originally brought from Cape Coast by a Liverpool trader, and sold to the West-Indies, from whence he got on board one of his majesty's ships, and served a number of years. He was so remarkable for his activity, that he jumped into the sea, and with a long knife dispatched a large shark, that was so formidable in a harbour of the West-Indies, that few of the seamen could bathe without imminent danger, and for which, as it prevented a number of desertions, he got a merciless flogging. He afterwards belonged to a Jamaica merchantman, where he was the means of saving the lives of the crew, consisting of 30 persons, as, through being becalmed near a month at sea, the stock of provisions was expended; the ship abounding with rats, he was the only person on board who took the hazardous method of catching them, by anointing his hands with oil; he then lay on his back with his eyes shut, and his arms extended in the hold, where impelled by hunger, these vermin would lick his hands, when he was sure by a method peculiar to himself to grapple with them. These the exigency of the situation compelled the crew to eat till they got a better wind. He has been several times shipwrecked, and once escaped when all the crew, except the captain and himself, perished. He succeeded unhurt another time in fixing a flag at the main-top, during an engagement in one of his majesty's ships, where three other men had been killed in the attempt. He was afterwards a drummer in a regiment of horse in Germany, and had his drum shot through in an action without receiving any personal damage. He was a slave in Pennsylvania, and afterwards an overseer of them. This servile situation (though he had been in England several years a bricklayer's labourer, &c. previous to his late embarkation for Sierra Leona) from the kind treatment of his owner, a Quaker near Philadelphia, he declares to have been the happiest part of his life. His means of obtaining a livelihood at present, are as singular as the rest of his adventures, viz. by selling fish that he procures by grouping with his hands, procuring worms, paste, &c. for angling, catching moles, and picking up wool in the fields.

Oct. 12. We learn by authentic letters from Petersburgh, dated the 8th, that the Russian court is not only induced through the medium of the king of Prussia, to agree to a suspension of arms with Sweden, but also, out of respect to the said mediation, to forget all that has passed, on condition that Sweden does not accept of the mediation between Russia and the Porte; that she disarms her fleet; and that the king of Prussia takes upon him to guarantee the execution of these conditions. Both the Russian and Prussian ministers here do not scruple to say that peace will soon be re-established in the north under these conditions.

France is negotiating with Sweden, at a time when she appears as if she would take no part in the present contest between that power and Russia. Prince Charles de Rohan Rochfort has a private commission to treat personally with his Swedish majesty, upon business which is of too delicate a nature to be communicated even to the French ambassador in ordinary. The prince is assisted in this business by the baron de Ferre.

In Germany there is not the least prospect of peace; on the contrary, the emperor is actually negotiating with the different princes of the empire for hiring large bodies of their troops.

Oct. 14. Advice is this instant received of a general and bloody engagement between the imperialists and the grand vizier's army; the conflict was dreadful—the palm of victory was very obstinately contended for, and the event was long doubtful. It terminated, however, in the defeat of the Ottoman army. The emperor was the whole time in the hottest part of the battle, had two horses shot under him, and received a wound in the shoulder, but it is not thought to be dangerous. It is probable this decisive engagement will put a period to the campaign.

The carnage was uncommonly great on both sides; the number of Turks killed and wounded is prodigious.

Letters were yesterday received in the city from Mr. Fenwick, his majesty's consul at Elsineur, which state, that 6000 Danish auxiliary troops, on their march to Udevalla from Frederickshall, had fallen in with 600 Swedes, who, disputing their passage, a skirmish ensued, when ten Swedes were killed, and the remainder taken prisoners.

The emperor has strengthened the house of Austria by another alliance, which will secure the tranquillity of his Italian dominions, and of the great dukedom of Tuscany, belonging to his brother. A treaty of marriage has been concluded between his royal highness the duke d'Aoste, second son to the king of Sardinia, and her royal highness the arch-duchess Teresa, eldest daughter to his royal highness arch-duke Ferdinand, of Austria. This prince, who is governor of Austrian Lombardy, for his brother the emperor of Germany, is the same who was on a visit to this country the summer before last; and because he was governor of Milan and the Milanese, was generally, though improperly, called duke of Milan.

Oct. 16. By a gentleman who arrived on Friday from Copenhagen, we are informed that the court of Denmark has hitherto been stopped in joining vigorously with Russia against Sweden, by the sole mediation of his Britannic majesty, who is much respected by his nephew the prince royal. The empress, however, has been pretty liberal in her presents to the leading men of that kingdom, besides promising an addition of territory to the Dane, should he step boldly forward. "What is singular," adds this gentleman, "is, that the king, though accounted pusillanimous, is eager for the war, while the prince, although brave, active and wise, is only for keeping strictly to the treaty between that nation and Russia, although he is at the same time zealous in recruiting the army, and enlarging the navy."

BOSTON, *December* 6.

Extract of a letter to the consul of France, in this town, dated Croisic (France) September 18, 1788.

"This sea-port is situated at the northern part of the mouth of the Loire, in the province of Britany: It is famous for its salt manufactories.—Salt is sold here now at 26 livres tournois, by the muid (equal in weight to 12 hogsheads) free of all charges. The quality of this salt is, in the opinion of American fishermen, far superior to any other. England, Norway and the Baltic, also give preference to Croific salt.—Our wharf is very easy of access. Ships of any construction may enter it, provided they do not draw more than 14 or 15 feet; for then they must be loaded in the road, or in the river Vilaine; the expence would then be from 4 to 8 livres a hogshead, more than if they were loaded in the harbour, which is of little consideration, when compared to the delays the ships must undergo, which for want of information go to l'Orient, there to receive Croific salt, at 20 livres per muid freight, more than what it may be had here for, by applying to Messrs Francis de la Marque, and Co. who will be happy to sell their salt of the best quality, at this reasonable rate, to such *federo*-Americans who will honour them with their commands."

PROVIDENCE, *November* 20.

It must give pleasure to every friend to the arts and manufactures of our country to be informed, that the SLITTING-MILL erected in the neighbourhood of this town, upon an improved plan, will be completed in a few weeks—That the CARDING and SPINNING MACHINES used in Great-Britain, &c. are introduced into this town by some public-spirited gentlemen—and the domestic manufacturing increases daily, as there are few families in town but that are making cloth of different kinds—all the weaving-looms in town (of which there are a great number) are of consequence fully employed. While we with great satisfaction take notice of these matters, we cannot help mentioning the spirit of enterprise which appears to actuate our merchants, who (under the very great disadvantage of not being able to command their property which they have credited out) are now, (in addition to the ship General Washington, which sailed from here in December last for Canton) fitting out two large ships for the Indian ocean, and a number of other vessels to different parts of the world.

NEW-YORK, *December* 9.

On the 27th of October, about 11 o'clock at night, the brig Phœnix, captain Wallace, being out from Vannes, in France, 44 days, struck on the Hardings, a ledge of rocks situated near the entrance of Boston harbour; between one and two o'clock the next morning she got off, and came to anchor about one mile from the place where she struck, and at six o'clock, every exertion of the crew to keep her free of water proving abortive, she sunk in about 14 fathom water. This unfortunate accident, it is supposed, was occasioned by the compass's not traversing freely, or being otherwise out of order.

Dec. 12. The exportation of rum and spirits from the British West-India islands to the United States of North-America is prohibited by a late order of the British government; a vessel that was loaded with rum about the latter end of September last, bound to this port, was obliged to reland it.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 13.

So imperfect was geographical knowledge in the 14th century, that it was only conjectured that such a place as Muscovy, now Russia, was on the map of the globe; nor was it perfectly known until Archangel had been discovered by some English vessels, which were sent out to make discoveries in the northern ocean. That empire is now the largest in the world, though the greater part is nothing but wilds and uncultivated regions. Future periods will, no doubt, afford them the advantage of forming settlements on the western side of North-America, and perhaps of finding (that if at all practicable) the north-east or north-west passage to China and the Indian Ocean, as no other country is so well adapted for making attempts of that nature, from its vast and extended situation, from the Baltic to the Ocean, and separates the eastern from the western hemisphere.

A gentleman arrived at New-York from the Mississippi says, that Oliver Pollock, Esq; was safe arrived, in the month of October, in the river; and that marks of distinction were shewn him from the Spanish governor of New-Orleans, by an order lodged with the commander of the Balize (the mouth of the river) to supply him with the king's barge, men, &c. to take him to town.

While the justly-acquired laurels, the disinterested patriotism and unsullied character of our late illustrious commander in chief, have for ever endeared his name to Americans, and have disarmed even envy itself; while even Britons, struck with astonishment and admiration, pay a just tribute of respect to the name of Washington, in whom the character of an heroic soldier and useful citizen, no less wise in council than brave in the field, are happily united; and while the grateful voice of his country cries aloud, "our beloved General shall be the first president of our rising empire"—while all these facts, says a correspondent, conspire to prove him highly worthy of the most exalted honours his fellow-citizens can bestow, how must every generous bosom glow with indignation, how must the tried patriots of America, who know his worth, be struck with the ingratitude, the baseness, and the dark machinations of a party, who would sacrifice, at the accursed shrine of faction and political intrigue, the merits of this great and good man? For this purpose, continues our correspondent, the anti-federal party in the states of Pennsylvania, New-York, Virginia, &c. have *secretly* combined to oppose the election of general Washington, to the president's chair, and to fill it with a man better calculated to serve *their purpose*. Every whig in America will execrate the men, who would pluck the laurels of our illustrious Fabius from his brow, to adorn that of a man, whose violent opposition to the federal constitution is his only recommendation. The person pitched upon is—PATRICK HENRY! Oh ye Gods, what a worthy competitor with a WASHINGTON!! The same party have also agreed to run governor Clinton, of New-York, for vice-president, instead of a Hancock or an Adams, who have been nominated by the friends of the constitution. Our correspondent assures us, that he has undoubted authority for these assertions, and then continues to remark, that it is highly necessary that the friends of the constitution, in every state, should be active in choosing federal electors only, who will undoubtedly elect *the Man of the People*. The day appointed by congress, for the choice of electors of a president of the United States, is the *first Wednesday* in January, throughout the union; no time, therefore, is to be lost, in counteracting measures, at once so dishonourable to their authors, and inimical to the glory, happiness, and safety of our country. Those printers of news-papers, who are anxious for the welfare of the union, are requested, by our correspondent, to republish this paragraph, that the people at large may be apprised of this last shift of the opposers of the constitution, to destroy it in *embryo*, or, at least, ere it has been suffered to have a fair and impartial trial; and that they may be enabled to baffle a plot, as base as it has been darkly conducted.

Extract of a letter from Washington county, dated November 6, 1788.

"The Indians have been very troublesome in those parts all the summer and fall—They at one time killed 16 men out of a company of 34 rangers that were out on duty,—and at another time, very lately, a body of 4 or 500 attacked a fort on the frontiers, and took it, in which there were between 40 and 50 persons. The Indians destroyed the fort, and agreeable to their usual inhuman disposition, they either burned or barbarously butchered all, without any respect to age or sex——These, with a number of other murders, have rendered our frontiers a scene of horror for some time past."

Extract of a letter from a member of the North-Carolina general assembly to his friend in this city, dated Fayette-Ville, November 10, 1788.

"Our general assembly is now sitting at this place. A great many of the counties have petitioned for writs of elections for a new convention, to reconsider and ratify the constitution on the part of this state. The anti-federalists are still numerous, and very many of them callous to reason. To-morrow we expect to bring forward the petitions to introduce the matter: the opposition will run high; but I am in hopes we will carry—though I believe it will be by a small majority.—If we cannot have a new convention, anarchy will most probably be the consequence."

EDENTON, (N. C.) *Dec.* 4.

Extract of a letter from col. Martin, to a gentleman in this town, dated Tugalow, October 22, 1788.

"Since writing his excellency last, I have had a small attack with the Creeks and Cherokees, within three hundred yards of the house I lived at. My overseer is dangerously wounded, and myself plundered of my horses. We killed one Indian, who appears to be a Creek. I am confined here, waiting an answer from the Cherokees, which I expect by the 2d of next month, and then I think all hostilities will cease on their part. As soon as our talks are over, I shall hurry down to the assembly, If I can get a horse able to carry me, they being very scarce in this country, as the Indians have been pillaging ever since spring.

RICHMOND, *December* 11.

On Monday night 24th ult. a most daring piracy was committed by two villains on the schooner Nancy, Solomon Ashby, master, on her voyage to Baltimore. These men boarded said vessel late in the evening, armed with muskets, which they presented to the master and the hands on board (consisting of two young lads only) with menaces of instant death if any resistance was made. The master very fortunately made his escape in the boat which conveyed these fellows to the schooner. It being extremely dark, no particular description of the men can be given; and, as the vessel has not since been seen or heard of, the master conjectures that on their discovering he had made his escape, they proceeded instantly to sea.——The above schooner is American built; her frame and top timbers all of red cedar, and her burthen about one hundred and twenty barrels; her cargo consisted of turpentine, tar, rosin, flaxseed, bees wax, bear skins, otter skins, fish and shingles. Her bottom is painted with a Spanish brown, her sides yellow, and her quarters and stern green; her cabin is of a lead colour, and has three good births; the names of the two lads belonging to her were Stephen Fletcher and John Covington.——This little vessel was the sole property of captain Ashby, with which he got a living to support himself and a numerous family, and being a case of humanity, it is hoped the different printers will insert the above, which may be a means of bringing these daring pirates to condign punishment.

BALTIMORE, *December* 19.

We have authentic advice from North-Carolina, that on the 18th of last month, it was *unanimously* agreed in the senate, and by a *large majority* of the commons house of assembly of that state, to choose five members from each county, and one from each borough-town, to meet on the third Monday in November next, at such place as shall be appointed for the meeting of the next general assembly, then and there to deliberate and de-

termine on the said constitution, and on the amendments, *if any*, and if approved by them, to confirm and ratify the same on behalf of the state of North-Carolina, and make report thereof to congress and to the general assembly of the said state.

The legislature of North-Carolina have also resolved, that five persons be chosen, by ballot, to represent this state in a federal convention, should one be recommended by congress, to take under consideration the amendments proposed by the several states, to take place in the constitution proposed for the government of the United States.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 25.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned, the House of Delegates to the last day of September, and the Senate to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

1. AN ACT to enable the judges of the general court to continue certain causes therein mentioned, and to adjourn the county courts therein mentioned.
2. An act for the adjournment of Harford county court.
3. An act to prevent the going at large of swine, goats and geese, in Elkton, in Cecil county.
4. An act to encourage the destroying of wolves.
5. An act for the relief of George Wolf, of Baltimore county.
6. An act for the relief of James Hawkins, a languishing prisoner in Baltimore county gaol.
7. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of disabled and maimed officers, soldiers, marines and seamen.
8. An act for the benefit of Jehu Bowen, a late officer in the continental army.
9. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to enable the judges of the general court to continue certain causes therein mentioned, and to adjourn the county courts therein mentioned.
10. An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections.
11. An act for the relief of the creditors of Anthony Stewart.
12. An act for the relief of Patrick Edwards, of Kent county.
13. An act for altering the time of holding the courts in Anne-Arundel county.
14. An act for the relief of the poor of Caroline county.
15. An act for the relief of the poor of Queen-Anne's county.
16. An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, An act to open the courts of justice, and for other purposes, and to fix the holding of the general court for the eastern shore at Talbot.
17. An act for the relief of Robert Long, James Rooney and Andrew Stigar, of Baltimore county, confined in the gaol of the said county.
18. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to grant to Gabriel Peterson Vanhorn an exclusive right to keep stage carriages on the public road from the river Susquehanna to the river Patowmack.
19. An act for the benefit of Thomas Ruston.
20. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act appointing wardens for the port of Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county.
21. An act for the relief of William Paddison and Sarah his wife.
22. An act for the benefit of Mary Cox, of Baltimore-town.
23. An act to lay a further tax on the people of Harford county, to complete the public buildings of said county, and for other purposes.
24. An act for the relief of John Booth, and for confirming his title in certain lands therein mentioned.
25. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Prince-George's county court.
26. An act to enable William Hammond, of Baltimore county, to erect a floating bridge across Patapsco river, at a place called Hammond's Ferry.
27. An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice, &c.
28. An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco.
29. A supplement to an act for building a new court-house and gaol in Queen-Anne's county, and for other purposes.
30. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to alter the place for holding elections for delegates to the general assembly in Baltimore county.
31. An act for enlarging the time for collection of officers fees by execution.
32. An act to make valid the proceedings of Augustine parish, in Cecil county.
33. An additional supplement to the act to regulate public ferries.
34. An act to enable the high court of appeals to continue certain causes therein mentioned.
35. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to enable the high court of appeals to continue certain causes therein mentioned.
36. An additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor in the counties of Dorchester and Somerset.
37. An act to enable James Gittings, John Gorsuch and John Merryman, the purchasers of confiscated lands, to obtain patents for the same, and other purposes therein mentioned.
38. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to vest certain powers in the governor and council.
39. An act to provide for the collection of taxes due in Anne-Arundel county, and for other purposes.
40. An act for the relief of certain purchasers of confiscated property.
41. An act to settle and pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government.
42. An act to alter such part of the constitution and form of government as prevents a citizen from taking a seat in the legislature, or being an elector of the senate, without taking an oath to the support of this government.
43. An act to enable the inhabitants of Saint Paul's parish, in Queen-Anne's county, to elect vestrymen and churchwardens for said parish.
44. An act to dispose of the reserved lands westward of Fort Cumberland, in Washington county, and to fulfil the engagements made by this state to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line in the service of the United States.
45. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act authorising the appointment of trustees to sell and convey a tract of land called Hall's Lot, lying and being in Charles county, for the purposes therein mentioned.
46. An act to cede to congress a district of ten miles square for the seat of the government of the United States.
47. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.
48. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
49. An act to empower the governor and council to compound with the discoverers of British property, and for other purposes.

*** *This Gazette, No.* 2189, *terminates the year with all our customers.*

LOST,

BETWEEN Annapolis and South river church, wrapped up in a piece of news-paper, about the sum of twenty-eight pounds in gold. Whoever has or may find the said money, and will deliver it to the printer of this paper, shall receive a generous reward. 1 *Dan.*[e] *of St. Tho. Jenifer*

To the PUBLIC.

ENCOURAGED by the partiality of my friends, and flattered by their promised patronage, I have presumed to offer myself as a REPRESENTATIVE to the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES for the lower eastern shore district. It is with this intention that I take the liberty of soliciting the honour of your support on the first Wednesday in January. Unactuated by party motives, and connected with no ticket, I offer myself to the confidence of my country, under the firm persuasion, that the freemen of Maryland will be governed in their choice by no combination, unsupported by those circumstances which personally recommend a candidate to the good opinion of the public. Conscious that nought, unconnected with the true interests of my country, can entitle me to your suffrage, I must here assume to myself a zeal in her service, and an intimate connexion with her interests, that will for ever inspire me with the warmest solicitude to merit your confidence.

W. V. MURRAY.

Cambridge, Dorchester, Dec. 24, 1788. 1 X

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that I offer myself at the ensuing election as an elector, to choose the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of CONGRESS.

J. A. THOMAS.

St. Mary's, December 20, 1788. 1 X

Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, October 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforesaid, intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a small tract of land, purchased by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing seventy-one acres, bought at fifty shillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave possession of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract. 10 10 10

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD PATTISON, deceased, late of Dorchester county, James's Island, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all those that have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be settled.

JAMES PATTISON, son of WM. executor.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my negroes, and I also forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons.

6 w JAMES PATTISON.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, and Co.

At their New Grocery Store, Cornhill-Street,

HAVE lately received a general and complete assortment of WINES, SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c. viz.

Wines: Genuine Madeira, Cape ditto, Red Port, Muscat, Teneriffe, Fayal.

Spirits: Old Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, West-India Rum, New-England ditto, Holland Gin in Cases.

White Wine Vinegar, Molasses, Sweet Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Jesuits Bark, Raisins in Jars and casks, Currants, Soft Shelled Almonds, Gloucester Cheese, Country ditto, Mould Candles in small Boxes, Dipped ditto, Castile and Shaving Soap, Poland Starch, Indigo and Fig Blue, Hair-powder and pomatum, Red Clover Seed, Pipes and Smoaking Tobacco,

Teas of late importation: Fine Hyson, Congo, Green, Bohea.

Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf Sugar, Lump ditto, Muscovado ditto, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Ginger, race and ground, Durham Mustard, Flour by the Barrel, Soal Leather, Butter in Firkins, Apples in Barrels, Rice, Saltpetre, Allum, Copperas, Segars—Spanish, Cods Sounds and Tongues, Cranberries, Oranges, Pork and Bacon, An assortment of Glass Ware, &c.

Said Alexander and Co. intend to be constantly furnished with the above articles, which, from their connexions and particular correspondence in Baltimore, &c. they are enabled to supply the citizens of Annapolis, and all others who favour them with their commands, on the lowest and most advantageous terms, for ready money only.

Societies and families who require frequent supplies of the above articles will experience a particular advantage in dealing at said store. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held on the first Wednesday in January next, in Anne-Arundel county, at the city of Annapolis, for eight ELECTORS for the purpose of choosing the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, and for six REPRESENTATIVES to serve this STATE in the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, agreeably to the act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections.

2 BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 29th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at PUBLIC SALE,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate of colonel JOHN HAWKINS LOWE, deceased, are desired to bring them in to John Read Magruder, legally proved, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

3 X BARBARA LOWE, administratrix.

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who has the books, and is fully authorised to receive the same; those who do not comply with this notice may expect that suits will be commenced against them.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,
BERIAH MAYBURY,
JAMES SMITH,
Trustees appointed by Anne-Arundel county court.

3 X

December 15, 1788.

THE creditors of JOHN BROWN, deceased, are requested to produce, on the third Monday in February next, to the subscriber, in the town of Vienna, in Dorchester county, their respective claims against the estate of the said John Brown, properly authenticated. w 6

2 JOHN HENRY, Administrator.

Bladensburg, December 15, 1788.

TAKEN up as a stray, on the farm of the subscriber, a small bay HORSE, between eleven and twelve hands high, has a long bushy tail and large full eyes, trots and paces. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

2 ARCHIBALD ROSS.

Frederick county, November 22, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to apply to Frederick county court, at March term next, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called YORK and REED's FOLLY, agreeable to act of assembly. 4 X NICHOLAS LYNN.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th day of January next, on the premises, to the highest bidder,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, lying on South-river, near to Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington's, called COVELL's COVE, containing 300 acres, more or less, and sundry CATTLE and HORSES. Also, on the day following, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at London-town, the large brick dwelling HOUSE, where the ferry is now kept, and the LOTS thereto adjoining, with their improvements; two LOTS of GROUND opposite to the garden of Mrs. Mary M'Culloch, whereon are two small dwellings; sundry NEGROES, some articles of household FURNITURE, to satisfy a debt due by mortgage from William Brown, of Anne-Arundel county, to the executors of James Dick. One third part of the purchase money, with interest, to be paid within twelve months from such sale; one other third part thereof, with interest, in two years from such sale, and the residue thereof, with interest, in three years from such sale. Possession will be delivered immediately, on giving good security for the payments in manner aforesaid, and a deed for the said property will be given on payment of the purchase money and interest thereon. 6w

MARY M'CULLOCH, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES M'CULLOCH, } Executors of James Dick.
WILLIAM STEUART, Trustee.

N. B. Should either of the days of sale prove wet or blustering, the sale will be held the days following. 3

December 3, 1788.

By virtue of a deed from JEREMIAH WATKINS, of Montgomery county, to colonel JOHN ANDERSON, of Prince-George's county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the following property, viz.

ONE negro WOMAN, a negro GIRL, the household FURNITURE, plantation UTENSILS, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, CORN, WHEAT, RYE and TOBACCO. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

GASSAWAY WATKINS, trustee.

N. B. The creditors of Jeremiah Watkins are requested to meet at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises, the day of sale, with their claims. 3X

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near West-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to 10w

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. 3

Anne-Arundel county, December 11, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 9th of January next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 325 acres, it will be sold entire, or in three divisions, as may best suit the purchasers. Possession to given immediately. Also eighteen valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children, some STOCK and household FURNITURE, conveyed by GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH to the subscribers, for the use of his creditors. A liberal credit will be allowed, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The terms of which will be more particularly explained on the day of sale. The creditors are requested to attend or send in their claims to the trustees on that day.

3X SAMUEL CHEW,
WILLIAM KILTY.

November 25, 1788.

For SALE,

EIGHT hundred and fifteen acres of LAND, being one third part of that valuable tract whereon general Lee formerly lived, including the dwelling plantation, with valuable meadows and comfortable improvements thereon; it is situated in Berkely county, Virginia, about six miles from Shepherd's-town, and eight from Shanandore Falls, on Patowmack. As one half the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance within twelve months, the purchaser who can make the necessary payments, may expect a great bargain. For terms apply to Mr. RICHARD WILLIS, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, in George-town. 4 w7

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive. 3t

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Kent county, November 13, 1788

WAS FOUND,

ON Wednesday, the 12th day of November, on the eastern shore, opposite to the lower end of Pools-Island, a YAWL, about sixteen feet long, with two oars in her, she has a black bottom, is old, and a good deal out of repair. The owner will apply to the subscriber, and may have her again on paying the charge of this advertisement. 3

JAMES LLOYD.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL's RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to tf

4 THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance; many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

12 Humble servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 7

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the subscriber, on Friday last, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blacksmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himself pretty erect and of soft insinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blacksmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be secreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chase, Esquire, so that he will, perhaps, divide his time between those places. Ten guineas will be given to any person securing the above fellow, so that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All masters of vessels are hereby cautioned against taking him on board. 7

NEW RED CLOVER SEED,

Sold by 5X

Messieurs THOMAS and SAMUEL MOLLINGSWORTH, at BALTIMORE.
At ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. JACOB HUSK.
At TALBOT, by Mr. JOHN ESKINE.
At NEW-TOWN CHESTER, by Mr. JAMES PIPER.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press, as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions—and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 10X

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogsheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Notley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 20, 1788. 10

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season. 13

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to release him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

X HENRY WATSON.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.